Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME I] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1829. [NUMBER 26.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the interest and responsibility of Mr. THOS. F. RANKEN in the business carried on under the firm of RANKEN AND SAUNDERS ceases this day, and that it will hereafter be conducted under the firm of SAUNDERS AND CO.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1829.

Mr. T. P. MacVeigh.

HAVING this day retired from the BAKERY, begs leave to return his most grateful thanks for the very liberal Patronage and support which he has for a period of seven years so uniformly received.—

MR. M. respectfully begs to solicit a continuance of the same in behalf of MR. F. LEGGETT to whom he has assigned over all his right to, and interest in, the Bakery:—MR. LEGGETT will continue to conduct the business on the same Terms as it has hitherto been carried on.—

BOMBAY,
31ST JULY, 1829.

Francis Leggett.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that in Partnership with CHARLES TROTTER he will from the 1st of August carry on the Bakery hitherto conducted by MR. MAC VEIGH; and they beg to assure them that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give every possible satisfaction to those who may favour them with their Orders.—

The business will be conducted on the same Terms as it has hitherto been, and a continuance of the liberal support with which it has for some years been favoured is respectfully solicited.—

BOMBAY,
31ST JULY 1829.

Notices.

FOR SALE
at the Gazette Office.
The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's
CODE OF SIGNALS,
For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,
PRICE RUPEES TEN.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few remaining copies of the Trial of,

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829	5	"
Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Hf. Bd	7	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each	1	"
Policies of Insurance do	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds do	"	2
Bills of Lading do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

Bombay, Gazette Office, 1st August, 1829

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Col. H. Thomas, C. B., H. M. 20th Regt.
Capt. Deshon, Ditto. — Ditto.
Lt. & Adjt. C. W. Wenn, Marine Battn.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn. John Ross, H. M. 20th Regt.
Veterinary Surgn Edward Ovens, 1st Regt. Lt. Cy.
Capt. J. S. Down, 1st Gr.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 30th—Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell, from Muscat, 22d July.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 29th—Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth, Master to China.
Do.—Brig Hutton, R. J. F. Leneprew, Master to Isle of France.
30th—Ship Royal George, (Free Trader), Robt. Embleton, Master to Isle of France.
Passengers by Royal George.—Mrs. Embleton, Mr. W. Grigor R. N., Mr. Bowstead, H. C. S., Mr. Ovens, H. C. S.—Hormajee Bhicajee, 31 Lascars H. C. M. and 4 Prisoners.

The Latest European Intelligence.

Glasgow Herald.—April 13.

LONDON.—APRIL 10.

Windsor.—Thursday.—This forenoon, at twelve, Lord Eldon arrived here, in order to present petitions to the King. His Lordship set down at the White Hart Inn, and two o'clock being the time appointed by his Majesty to receive his Lordship he proceeded to the Castle with as many petitions as two men could carry. Lord Glenlyon arrived at the same hour, at the above inn, also to present petitions to the King. His Majesty appointed one o'clock to receive his Lordship. The Noble Lords, independent of presenting their petitions to the King, had the honour of separate audiences; after which they partook of some refreshments, and left the Castle on their return to town.

The Constantinople letters of the 10th of March state, that the arrival of several transports, laden with grain, had reassured the populace of the capital. The divan met every day, and on the 8th assembled with most of the grandees of the Empire to receive the Sultan's intention of joining the army. The ten vessels of war which were in the arsenal had been sent into the canal. Troops continued to march towards Adrianople.

The following article from the Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 3d inst., is the only one in the German mail of this morning worth extracting:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 10.—As no doubt is now entertained of the speedy renewal of hostilities, and reports have transpired of landings and attacks by the Russians at Misimbria, Innada, and Sizebolitha, armaments both by sea and land are continued with increased activity, nor has the commencement of the Ramazan caused any relaxation in the exertions that are making. In fact the number of troops that have passed through this city, within the last ten days, and have been sent partly by land to join the army at Adrianople, and partly by sea to Rodosto, as well as the quantity of cannon and ammunition, is very great, and much more considerable than at any preceding time, It is affirmed that the Porte means to have 300,000 men in the field in the next campaign, partly from Asia, partly from Europe. It is still uncertain, however, when the new Grand Vizier will arrive at head-quarters; and the conjecture, that notwithstanding the large sums sent him by the Porte he has not yet been able to satisfy the demands made by the Albanians of arrears of pay, daily appears more probable. The naval armaments are also carried on with great activity; but the scarcity of good sailors renders it very difficult to man the ships that are fitted out and of which ten are lying off the arsenal. Doubts are also entertained if the present Captain Pacha, Papudschi Ahmed, though he undoubtedly possesses talents and experience, will be able, from his want of knowledge of naval affairs, to perform greater exploits than many of his predecessor, who are suddenly removed from other offices, and placed at the head of the Ottoman navy. It seems to be certain that the Sultan will soon go to the army, and the 13th of Ramazan is mentioned as the day fixed for his departure, but it is supposed he will first go to Adrianople.

A private letter has been received from Rio de Janeiro of the 8th Feb., which asserts that Don Pedro has consented to acknowledge his brother as king of Portugal, provided he adopts a milder system of government, to be guaranteed by Austria, France, and England.

A Mexican Mail has arrived this morning after a very short passage. The letters are dated March 3d, from the city, and the 8th from the coast. Trade was at a stand-still and money exceedingly scare. The exchange was 40 pence. Every thing was tranquil. Pedraza, the late President, came passenger in the packet.

General Pedraza, who was chosen President of Mexico before the late tumults, is among the list of passengers in the English packet arrived to-day from Vera Cruz.

The Freedom of the City was yesterday presented to Mr. Peel, amid the applauses of one of the most respectable assemblies that were ever yet congregated together within the walls of the City of London.

His Serene Highness the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Homberg, husband of the Princess Elizabeth, died on the 2d of April inst., at Homberg, after a short illness, at the age of of 59 years.

We understand a clause will be introduced in the new Stamp Act to put a stop to the practice of publishing double papers, by which the stamp duty is evaded.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The Stockport Turn-out.—We are happy in the opportunity of stating, that the prospect of an adjustment this week is brighter than during the thirteen that the hands have now been out, insomuch that almost every mill has some few at work—and that, in two or three instances, 50 weavers have commenced operations. Their example had been followed by a disposition on the part of the whole body of operatives.—*Stockport Advertiser,*

Glasgow.—April 13.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill went through the House of Peers on Wednesday without any alteration that would require it to be sent back to the Commons.—The Report was received and agreed to at the same time, and on Friday night at the hour of post the House was engaged with the third reading. It was expected to receive the Royal Assent on Saturday, along with the Forty-shilling Freeholders Bill, which went through the Committee on Thursday, and was ordered for the third reading on Friday. It is most probable, therefore, that they both now form part of the law of the land.

We shall now be at liberty to turn our attention to the East of Europe, where the opposing armies are to come into the field in immense force, and with their respective Sovereigns at their head.

From the Cobbett's Letter to the Duke of Wellington.—You have plainly told us, that you *feared a civil war in Ireland.* Why fear a civil war *so much*: so *very much,* as to give up all your principles to prevent it? You had ample force, tenfold force, to crush any commotion. You had force enough already in Ireland; and if you had needed twenty times as much, you would have had it by only holding up your finger to the furious Protestants of England, you had force enough to crush any rebellion, and to do it quickly too; and it is impossible not to believe that you and Peel, and indeed the whole of you would under other circumstances, gladly have had a rebellion to crush rather than abandon your principles, or, if you please, *change your opinions,* in so flagrant a manner.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 11.

Notwithstanding the heavy import this week, last week's quotations have been supported in all sorts of American Cotton, Sea Islands excepted. Sales of the inferior qualities of Brazils have been made at fully $\frac{1}{8}$d. per lb, under previous prices. The public sale yesterday went off heavily; about one half sold at a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb.—CURRENT PRICE OF THE DAY.—Sea Island, 10d. *a* 18d. Upland, 5$\frac{1}{8}$d. *a* 6$\frac{1}{2}$d.; New Orleans, 5$\frac{1}{2}$d. *a* 8d.; Egyptian, 6$\frac{1}{4}$d. *a* 8d.; Demerara and Berbice, 6$\frac{1}{2}$d. *a* 8$\frac{1}{2}$d.; Surat, 3$\frac{1}{2}$d. *a* 4$\frac{7}{8}$d.—SALES, 11,321 bags; IMPORTS, 39,856.

Imports of Cotton at Liverpool, form the 1st January to this period.	203,157
Imports in the same period of last years,	154,903
Increase,	48,254

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1829.—Inaugural address delivered by General Andrew Jackson, on being sworn into office as President of the United States, on the 4th of March 1829:—

"Fellow Citizens—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honour they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good. As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me for a stated period to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederated relations; to manage their Revenue; to command their forces; and by communications to the Legislature, to watch over, and to promote, their interests generally. And the principle, of action by which I shall endeavour to accomplish this circle of duties it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

"In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive Power, trusting hereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honourable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

"In such measures as I may be called upon to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union, taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves with those they have granted to the confederacy.

"The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all Governments, is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours, and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public offices.

"With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interest of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favoured; and that the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

"Internal improvement, and the diffusion of information, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free Governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience, which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals and dockyards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both

branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their Mention sooner, than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defences is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will—as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the Press—it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable ægis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power,

"It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards Indian tribes within our limits a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their wants which are consistent with the habits of our Government and the feelings of our people.

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *Reform*, which will require, particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

"In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavour to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations able and faithful co-operation depending for the advancement of the Public servicce, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers than on their numbers.

"A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualification, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the coordinate branches of the Government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that He will continue to make our beloved country the object of His divine care and gracious benediction."

House of Lords.

The House of Peers consists at present of about 400 members. Among these, there are five Royal Dukes or Princes of the Blood, three Archbishops, 19 English Dukes, 24 Marquisses (including the Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland), 127 Earls (including the Scotch and Irish Representative Peers) 26 Viscounts (including the Scotch and Irish Representative Peers with that title), 27 Bishops (including the Irish Representative Prelates), and 80 Barons (including the Representative Peers), of Scotland and Ireland of that rank of nobility.) The list printed by order of the House includes the Catholic Peers, who though they could not take their seats, retained their names on the rolls of Parliament.

Political Caricatures.

Of all the productions, typographical or pictorial, that have of late made their appearance upon town, none has given such a jog to my humours as the political caricatures. Some of them are exceedingly happy, both in conception and execution. Among the best are the funeral obsequies of the Constitution—the Burking of do.—and an objurgatory dialogue between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Eldon, both arrayed in the garb, and using the gesticulation, of fish-women; the likenesses of these noble personages being well preserved. Indeed, there is no resemblance of the hero of Waterloo extant upon paper, at least none that I have ever seen which presents so accurate a portraiture of the man as is given in the caricatures. Of Mr. Peel, all the prints and portraits, serious or comic, with which the public have been favoured, are as little like as may be to the original. The engraving from the picture of Sir Thomas Lawrence is a flattering deception. By the way, the great men of the day have few or none of the supposed outward and visible signs of aristocracy. John, Earl of Eldon, though almost, if not altogether, an octogenarian, is more dignified in his habiliments than the majority of his mates in the House of Peers. He is out and out, a fine old Englishman. God has written "honesty" upon his venerable brow. The Duke of Wellington evinces a partiality toward a certain pedestrian convenience for which I cannot account in a veteran campaigner. Paul Pry himself—the Cockney deity—was never a greater slave to an umbrella. Meet his Grace where you will—in Downing Street, or at Westminster, in Hyde Park or at Windsor—riding or walking, in carriage or cabriolet, the shadow is not more faithful to the substance, than his umbrella, to the first Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury. I am morally certain that some great state mystery is shrouded in its folds, and I shall dive into every Club and Coffee-house in London until I arrive at its solution.—Peel's personal phenomena are not strongly characteristic, and the fugitive expression of his features will always make him a subtile subject for a painter. His appearance does not outstrip the the date of his years in the parish register. He is above the middle height, something stoop-shouldered, and of proportions indifferently balanced. His hair is of an earthy red, his dress careless and squire-like with an air of idiosyncrasy about his *Chapeau*, which he is pleased to wear in a depressed fashion, *a la puritan*. The Secretary's voice is even and harmonious, and his general manner would be decidedly prepossessing, were it not that the oil of humility glisters overmuch upon the surface. The Duke of Wellington, who rushes to his subject like a Highlander to the charge, leaves, without any effort to do so, a far stronger impression of his modesty. There is a wide difference between the style of the two speakers. Mr. Peel brings forward his sentiments nearly folded in silk paper, while the Duke declares himself in the pop-pop mode of a corps of skirmishing sharp-shooters on the day of battle.—*From the London correspondent of the Edinburgh Literary Journal.*

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 16th—Ship William Wilson, Capt. H. H. Burchett, from Bombay, 2d July.

— Do.—Bark Lady Munro, J. Aiken, from Amherst 4th June, and Masulipatam 8th July.

— 17th—H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, from Ahmerst 21st June

— 18th—Brig Emma, B. Mestre, from Coringa 4th July.

— Do.—Bark Austen, Ladd, from London, 11th March; and Johanna, 18th June.

Passengers by the Lady Munro.—Mrs. Musgrove and Child; Captain W. Bradford Dep. Adjt. Genl Tenasserim Coast; Lt. Musgrove, Ensigns J. Wilton and Lamphier and 250 Sepoys, of the 36th Regt.; N. I. Lieut. Seagram, H. M. 45th Regt. 7 Chinamen, and 4 Native followers: George Gorrow Esq. from Masulipatam.

Passengers by the Ernaad.—Major Macqueen and 4 Children; Lieutenants Kellet, Delannoy, and Hayne; Ensigns Martyn, and Hollis, 36th Regiment N. I; Assistant Surgeon Mr. Harding, 19th Regiment in Medical Charge; Lieutenant Hosborne, 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Clending H. M. 45th Regiment; 12 Europeans, 3 Women, and 2 Children, H. M. 45th Regiment; Mr. W. Faulkner, Draftsman; Asst. Apothecary Hall, 36th Regiment; 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 5 Native Officers, 20 Havildars, 309 Rank and File; 104 Public and Private followers of the 36th Regiment N. I;—473 Total.

Passengers by the Austen.—Mr. Anns, for Madras.

For Calcutta.—Mr. M. S. Kent, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. E. G. Austen, Cadet.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 17th—Brig Louisa, Capt. J. Serjeant, for Pondicherry, Mauritius, and Bourbon.

— 18th—Ship Hercules, D. Wilson, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.

— 19th—Ship La Gironde, J. Ducrox, for Pondicherry, Bourbon, and Bordeaux.

— Do.—Ship William Wilson, H. H. Burchett, for Calcutta.

— Do.—Brig Emily Taylor, J. M'Dermott, for the Northern Ports.

Passengers by the Hercules.—Doctor Gibb, Captain Ovenstone, and Mr. Wilson

Passengers by the Emily Taylor.—Mrs. King, and 3 Children; and Miss King.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 7.—H. C. Steam Vessel Irrawaddy, C. H. West, from Amherst the 21st June.

9. The English Brig Colonel Young, R. S. Heron, from Batavia 5th and Singapore 16th June.

Passengers per Colonel Young from Batavia.—Mrs. Jackson.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

July 9.—The Ship Palambam, D. Nash, for Liverpool in 3 or 4 days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 22d June, by the Reverend E. White, Robert Salusbury Trevor, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry to Miss Mary Spottiswood.

At the Cathedral, on the 6th July, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, J. D. King, Esq. to Ann Eliza Lewellin, widow of the late Lieutenant H. Lewellin, of H. M.'s 24th Dragoons.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 7th July, Mrs. G. E. Bowbear, of Twin Boys, one of them still born.

At 3, Chowringhee Road, on the 8th July, the lady of Adam F. Smith, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Alipore, on the 8th July, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowie, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the evening of the 7th July, the second infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, aged 7 days.

Civil Appointments.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 7TH JULY, 1829.

Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Sehaunpore.

Mr. W. F. Thompson, ditto to the Magistrate and to the Collector of ditto at Bareilly.

Mr. W. Onslow, ditto to the Magistrate and to the Collector of ditto at Allahabad.

Mr. P. C. Trench, ditto to the Magistrate and to the Collector of ditto at Benares.

Ecclesiastical Appointments.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 30TH JUNE, 1829.

The Reverend Thomas Thomason, Senior Chaplain of the Old Church.

The Reverend Anthony Hammond, District Chaplain of Benares.

The Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Junior Chaplain of the Old Church.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 10.

The *Bombay Courier* contains some particulars respecting the loss of the ship *Bombay Merchant*, but says nothing of the fate of her crew. We learn from the following paragraph in last night's *India Gazette*, that they were saved:—

"On the authority of a gentleman in Calcutta, who has favoured us, with the information, while our paper was passing through the press, we are enabled to state that letters have been received here from a party who was on board the *Bombay Merchant*, stating that no lives have been lost. The vessel struck on some sunken rock or shoal off the coast of Arabia near Russel-gate, at 5 A. M. on the 30th April, and immediately upon being abandoned was boarded by a number of Arabs. Nothing was saved from the wreck. The Captain, Officers, and crew were at Muscat, in daily expectation of being taken on to Calcutta by the *William Wilson*."

Spirit of the Indian Journals.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 6.

We are asked to point out any Clause in the Charter which exempts his Majesty's Judges from the power of transmission vested in the local Governors of the Honourable Company. Certainly there is no Clause exempting them for an obvious reason, there is no Clause which could by any rational or constitutional construction include them. The power is made expressly applicable to persons either residing here without licenses from the Honorable Company and who are in fact in the commission of a legal misdemeanour, or to persons who having such protective license from the Company are deemed by *their* Governors to have forfeited it. With regard to the first the Company are as a necessary consequence of their exclusive Charter protected against interlopers. For the last, the power is conveyed to Governors acting under the Company's revoke the licenses *granted by that body*, and those licenses only. Both clauses are strictly of a penal character, and cannot according to the principle of construction universally acknowledged to be applicable to penal statutes be held to include persons or things not named or described in them. We are perhaps treating a palpable absurdity too seriously but it is put forth with such an air of importance, that some readers may really imagine that it has some foundation in law or reason. Will our contemporary inform us in which relation it is that he considers the King's Judges liable to the power of transmission? As unlicensed persons, interlopers, liable to be sent home and prosecuted for a misdemeanour? or as persons coming here in virtue of a Company's license which a Company's Governor can revoke when he pleases?

Most assuredly while he would appear to eschew it our contemporary is carrying the doctrine of the supremacy of the government above the Judges, further than it was ever before carried by Sir John Malcolm or any body else. According to him it would appear, that the King's Patent is a mere piece of waste Paper, and that the Judges hold their offices at the pleasure of any temporary Governor even, who may happen to be a locum tenens of an expected successor for a month even! This is supremacy with a vengeance! and yet not a ten gun Brig wearing a King's Pendant comes into a Port where there is a Fort with the Company's colours flying, but the Fort must first salute her!

As to what is said of the renewal of the Charter, we marvel at the innocent simplicity which attaches so much to the mere empty vaunt of a conceited functionary "perfumed like a waiting gentlewoman" whose, most grandiloquent style, is quite in the vein of the celebrated *Ego it rex meeus!* "It is not impossible that *we* may renew the Charter next *year*,"—"*we* are very busy with *our* Roman Catholic Bill," "*we* are going to send you an excellent new Bishop." We should have supposed that a very slight experience of human nature would have enabled any man to estimate the true character and value of such empty swagger; but our contemporary really seems "good easy man" to take it for granted, that the mere *sic volo sic jubeo* of Lord Ellenborough can change the constitution of the Indian Administration, renew the Charter and in short effect wonders not second in importance to Prince Hohenloe's miracles—that his Lordship in fact is the "informing mind" of the administration. Did our contemporary ever read a little anecdote in Joe Miller about the bellows-blower and the organist? now the bellows-blower was a modest man compared with a certain incomparable personage for his blowing sounds nothing but the trumpet of his own egregious vanity.

Poems by D. L. Richardson.—Considering the commendations which this work has received in England, from many whose praise is fame, it may appear supererogatory in us, at this time of day, to refer to it at all. Indeed, when we glance at the Critical Extracts in which Mr. Richardson's elegant and beautiful compositions are justly eulogised—we feel that we are rendering ourselves amenable to the charge of paying a superfluous compliment in thus adverting to them. Be that as it may, even if there were no better plea than the performance of a task, which we felt to be pleasant to ourselves, we should hope to be excused—especially, if we did not trench very much upon our legitimate limits. It will, however be obvious to all among us, who take a lively interest in the advancement of literature in this country, that the work in question has graver claims upon our attention, than many which, in this intellectual age, daily emanate from the press. It is a poetical record of thoughts and feelings, beautifully conceived and expressed, which have been fostered by scenes and circumstances we are all familiar with on this side the Cape, and that cannot but powerfully excite the sympathies of every one who has tasted of the sorrows of exile.

As our space, however, is too limited to admit of our indulging in lengthy prefatory observations, we pass, on at once into *mediasres*. The work (we quote Jones' or what is called the diamond edition,) consists of Sonnets and miscellaneous Poems. The former breathe throughout a spirit of blended tenderness and melancholy, congenial to the poetic temperament—and are no less remarkable for the beauty of their allusions to Oriental scene and customs, than for a certain innate elegance, which can never fail to charm those who take a pleasure in seeing a cultivated intellect united with delicacy of sentiment.

We can only spare room for three of the Sonnets, which are on different subjects—and will be read with admiration by every person of taste. The first is on Death.

Lord of the silent tomb! relentless Death!
Fierce Victor and Destroyer of the world!
How stern thy power! The shafts of fate are hurled
By thine unerring arm; and swift as breath
Fades from the burnish'd mirror—as the wreath
Of flaky smoke from cottage hearths upcurled
Melts in cerulean air, as sear leaves whirld
Along autumnal streams,—as o'er the heath
The forms of twilight vanish,—so depart,
Nor leave a trace of their oblivious way,
The meteor-dreams of man! Awhile the heart
Of eager folly swells—his bubbles gay
Float on the passing breeze—but ah! thy dart
Soon breaks each glittering spell of life's deceitful day!

The next (written in India,) is expressive of the sympathy which the poet holds with external nature.

How beautiful the scene! The Lord of Day
No longer wears the countenance of pride
That seared fair Nature's bloom! A veil doth hide
The lustre of his brow; his parting ray,
Dim as the Lover's smile that melts away
Through farewell tears, is fading tenderly!
And clouds of golden gleam, and rosy dye,
Like gorgeous banners, mark his sacred way!
Now soft as Memory's dream, whose shadow steals
O'er the rapt soul in visionary hours,
Meek Twilight comes! From zephyrhaunted bowers
Arise the feathered Minstrel's evening peals,
Blent with the far wave's murmur, and the songs
Of village maids, that Echo's voice prolongs.

The last which we can afford a place for is on a theme of sweet domistic interest, and is fraught with feeling viz.

'TO MY TWIN BOYS.'

Ye seem not, Sweet Ones! formed for human care,
Your dreams are tinged by heaven;—your glad eyes meet.

A charm in every scene; for all things greet
The dawn of life with hues divinely fair!
How brightly yet your rosy features wear
The glow of early joy! Your bosoms beat
With no bewildering fears—your cup is sweet,—
The manna of delight is melting there!
Twin buds of Life and Love!—my hope and pride!
Fair priceless jewels of a Father's heart!
Stars of my home? no saddening shadows hide
Your beauty now;—your stainless years depart
Like glittering streams that softly murmur by,
Or white-wing'd birds that pierce the sunny sky!

Of the miscellaneous poems, we were particularly struck with the 'Soldier's dream,' a sketch we may say even of Byronic power. From stanzas which are stated to have been written in India, in sickness and affliction, we extract two, which will touch a responsive chord in the bosom of most of us.

Queen of the Nations! Island of the brave!
Home of my youth! and idol of my heart!
Though far beyond the broad Atlantic wave,
My boundless love shall but with life depart.
Yet farewell all that brightens and endears!
Forms of domestic joy, a long adieu!
These withered plains but wake my ceaseless tears,
These foreign crowds, my fond regrets renew;
For lone and sad, from friends and kindred torn,
My path is dreary, and my heart forlorn!

Star of the Wanderer's soul! unrivalled Land!
Hallowed by many a dream of days gone by!
Though distant far, thy charms my thoughts command,

And gleam on Fancy's sad reverted eye.
And though no more my weary feet may stray
O'er thy green hills, or down each flowery vale,
Where rippling streams beneath the sunbeam play,
And throw their gladdening music on the gale,
There are fond hopes that will not all depart,
Till Death's cold fingers tear them from the heart!

It is chiefly as a poet that Mr. Richardson is known to the Indian public—in England, how-

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ever, he has distinguished himself in the more thorny paths of criticism, and it is no small merit in him to have acquired honour in a rank where there are so many competitors 'of credit and renown.' Of the claims of the *London Weekly Review* to the favour and estimation of the Literary world—our Readers have had opportunities of judging for themselves, since from that excellent periodical of which Mr. Richardson was the original projector and sole proprietor, we have frequently had the pleasure of making copious extracts. Previous to leavind England (for he is once more a sojourner among us, having within a few days back arrived in India) Mr. Richardson, we understand, made over the Review to a Gentleman of great talent and learning, in whose hands, without doubt, it will continue to keep up the reputation it has acquired, as a vehicle of valuable and varied lore, no less than of sound and impartial criticism. To conclude, we beg heartily to welcome Mr. Richardson back again to 'the land of the sun,' and to hope that, under the fair auspices of Hygeia, his Muse, now in the full maturity of her powers will often renew her aspirations.

THE INDIA GAZETTE.—July 6,

We have now before us in the late Parliamentary Debates a tolerably complete view of the reasons by which Ministers appear to have been influenced in granting the long desired and long delayed concessions to the Catholics. In an exposition of principles and motives so different from what the same persons had previously avowed and defended, it may without any injustice be supposed that full prominence is given to those which the speaker felt would be likely to confer the greatest credit on them and their newly espoused cause, and that other considerations of an opposite description, but exercising a no less real and powerful influence, would be carefully kept in the back ground,—either be slightly glanced at, or entirely kept out of view. Among circumstances of this nature, two appear to be deserving of special notice,—viz. the existing foreign relations of England, and disposition of the army in Ireland.

It appears to us undeniable, that since the death of Mr. Canning, England has notmaintained that dignified bearing towards foreign powers, which her past successes, her high character, and her extensive resources, entitle her to assume. This is apparent, whether we consider the state of our relations with Portugal and Don Miguel, with the Brazils, Don Pedro, and his daughter, with Russia, with Turkey, or with Greece. Under the administration of the Great Captain, England has been made to perform a subordinate part in the political drama. The Great Captain feels this. He is oppressed by the sense of his enforced littleness and he struggles to free himself and the country from the incubus which the unnatural and disorganized state of society in Ireland creates. The right arm of the Empire is paralyzed, and nothing can be done either with dignity or effect until it is restored to health and vigour. It must be a mortifying reflection to the Duke of Wellington, that high and unquestioned as is his military character, he has been able to command less respect for the Governmentof England that the mental energy and merely civil qualifications of the illustrious Canning; aad it seems probable that it is amongst other motives, with a view to regain this lofty position, and to be enabled to reassume the character of Arbiter of nations, that he has sought to free himself from the shackles whichthe condition of Ireland imposes. If he is successful in carrying the conciliatory measures of which he is the author, we are much mistaken if we do not find him using a more decided tone and assuming a more commanding attitude than he has hitherto been able to do in his communications with foreign states. Mr Peel evidently points at such an effect, when he says that "the country is at peace with the whole world; but while they were at peace it was their duty not to lose sight of the future and to be prepared for war." The Duke of Clarence too, in one of the speeches by which he has recently done himself so much honour, states that the British Government can never for one moment be sure of its footing with foreign powers while such materials of distraction, and such a field for insidious diplomacy shall exist, as those afforded by the unredressed grievances of so many millions of Catholics. A similar opinion is expressed by a London paper in its city article, that the making of Catholic Emancipation a Cabinet question arose out of the state of affairs between England and Russia; or, in other words, that Government felt itself so hampered by the disaffected in Ireland that it could not assume that tone and attitude with the Czar which the interests of the country require. The emancipation of the Catholics then, and the pacification of Ireland, may be considered only as preliminary steps to a change in the spirit of our foreign relations.

Another probably influential consideration with Ministers for the settlement of the Catholic question is, the alleged state of feeling among the military force stationed in Ireland. If Ireland was to be pacified, it must either be by coercion or conciliation, and the former appears to have been the means first contemplated for that purpose, if we may judge of the amount of force appointed to that quarter of the kingdom. The army is the only instrument of coercion that could be employed, and Ministers, it is said, were astounded by the information that the troops collected in Ireland were wholly indisposed to carry their purposes into effect. The *John Bull* refers to this report in the following terms.—

"His Grace has indeed taken the precaution to have a military force on the spot, which—*if it can be brought to act*—is powerful enough to keep both Protestant and Catholics in awe—we say *if it can be brought to act*, because amidst the "cogent reasons" that have induced Mr. Peel to agree to instant concession, private letters we have seen, hint at a backwardness in this quarter as not the least persuasive."

The report we have heard adds that the most definite assurances were given to Ministers that the Army of Ireland would not consent to imbrue their hands in the blood of their countrymen. In this view Ministers have only yielded to dire and inevitable necessity, and the country owes them little except for their prudence in taking a timely warning, and for their caution and firmness in receding from the precipice on which their rashness had placed them.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—July 9

Overland accounts from the 12th January to the 4th Febuary, have been received from Constantinople. All was quiet at the Turkish capital, but the effects of the blockade of the Dardanelles had begun to be felt, there being a consderable scarcity of bread, as the expected supplies from Alexandria had to be sent by the more circuitous route of Smyrna, and thence by land to Constantinople.

The arrival of a Russian Man of War, from Odessa, with a flag of truce, and the communication consequent upon it with the Reis Effendi, occasioned some speculation. A few days afterwards the ship returned with the reply of the Turkish Government. The Russian reference, it was supposed, related to a proposal for an exchange of prisoners, while another surmise was that it might be connected with a negotiation for the restoration of the freedom of navigation, in which case it was hoped the blockade of the Dardanelles would be raised.

Various reports were afloat respecting the adjustment of the state of Greece.

The Porte, it was currently said, was not indisposed to treat upon the subject. It was said also that the great allied powers offered to send Plenipotentiaries to meet those of the former at any place that might be pointed out excepting, however, the Turkish capital itself The basis of the proposed settlement of the Greek question, was understood to be the limitation of the new state to the Morea and the Cyclades, and the due recognition of the Suzerainité of the Porte, who would have possession of the Morea This last clause we suspect will not be relished by the Greeks, neither will the confining the limits of their state to the Morea and the Cyclades, since they had expected at least to get possession of Livadia also.

The French were in part retiring from the Morea, but further intelligence is requisite to give a clear idea of their movements, since there had been a rumour that a portion of their contingent was to occupy Lavadia, towards which one of the Native Chiefs was advancing in some force.

Should proposals for the settlement of Greece be concurned in by the Porte, we may soon hear perhaps of the return of the Ambassadors of the leading powers, to Constantinople.

With respect to the belligerent powers, both parties, it was believed, were preparing for another Campaign. It was reported amongst those who were supposed to have pretty good information, that the newly appointed Vizier, who had formerly been Captain Pacha, was deposed, and ordered to Rodost; that Redchid Pacha was to succeed him; and the former Vizier, who had been for some time in exile at Gallipolé, to succeed Redchid Pacha. It was said that the Sultan, who, it had been given out, was gone on a hunting excursion, had really proceeded to meet Hussein Pacha, to procure correct information from the camp. It would seem that the new Vizier (who it will be recollected distinguished himself gallantly as the defender of Varna) had exercised such severity as to have induced a spirit of insubordination among the Asiatic troops, and it was this circumstance it was supposed that had occasioned his deposition. Such quantities of ammunition and stores were being transmitted to the frontiers, that every disposable vehicle at Constantinople had been pressed into the service, so that it was impossible to procure any for the conveyance of goods, or private purposes.

As to the probable results of the approaching campaign, so far as we can understand from the accounts in question, speculation was rather unfavourable as respected the Russians, who were greatly in want of money—and had not, it was presumed, sufficiently estimated the difficulties of forcing the formidable natural barrier of the Balkan, particularly when defended by troops, who, from circumstances, more especially the retirement or repulse of the invading army, have apparently acquired a greater degree of moral force, than at the commencement of hostilities, when the war was not perhaps so popular, or rather when the popular mind had not warmed into such ardour, as is understood to have been the case since.

English Extracts.

THE POLITICIAN.

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

London Review—It may be the best policy to continue that which it was not the best policy to originate; or, which arose out of circumstances past, and no longer operating. It may be needless and wrong to demolish the work which has been cemented by time and favourable accident, in order to build again on a more stable principle. But in the present instance there is a necessity, quite independent of all the considerations already urged, and inferior in weight to none of them—a necessity which has aided the operation of all, and which is indeed likely still to operate for ever, in incapacitating the Church of England for flourishing as a separate independent polity, whatever may be urged in favour of the more perfect spirituality of a church so constituted. It is not the loss of its revenues; for in all fairnesss these (as is clearly pointed out in the "Right of the Church of England vindicated") would remain the property of the Church, distinguished by the 39 articles, although no longer patronised as the Church of England; and, were this the necessary result, still it is not an objection which can be urged on Christian principles. It is simply the extent of the Church. Is it likely, is it possible, that so large a body as the Church of England should be well-governed by any authority but that of the State? The society is far too unwieldly to be managed by any other controul; and even if it were practicable, in proportion perhaps as it was well organized and governed, its operation would be too powerful for it to be regarded otherwise then with a suspicious and jealous eye by the Government. This is really the main ground of all the union which has ever existed between Christ's Church and the civil rulers of the world. It is not that simply and absolutely the union of Church and State is expedient, or inexpedient, accordant with, or opposed to, ecclesiastical or civil interests; but churches can manage themselves well and best whilst they are small, and within the compass of a moderate jurisdiction. When they extend much beyond this, mismanagement ensues, and either by the Church's mischievous broils when disturbed, or by its power and influence when in harmony, the State is awakened to the sense of an *imperium in imperio*, and asserts its right to a supreme controul.

LOCKE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Morning Journal—Sir R. Vyvyan, the other night in the House, took exceptions to the sentiments of Locke when he says, "that if the Government should break in upon what is called the fundamental Constitution of the country, there exists in the people an *inherent right* to impugn the conduct of the Parliament, for the duty of obedience would not in such a case be binding upon the people." The honourable baronet calls this a "dangerous doctrine." We call it a most wholesome and constitutional doctrine. If the people of England ever forget it, it will only be when they are fast approaching a state of slavery and despotism. Reject this doctrine, and to what extremes will its opposite carry us? If there be no limits to the power of Parliament and the prerogative of the King, what is to prevent the King and Lords from voting the extinction of the Lower House? and, on the same grounds, what is to prevent the House of Commons from voting itself a perpetual assembly? If George the Fourth should to-morrow read his recantation of the Church of England, and have high mass celebrated within the chapel of Windsor, would the English nation not be justified in declaring his throne vacant and selecting from among the Protestant branches of his family a more constitutional successor? We maintain that it would. The King of England wears his own crown by the tenure of abjuration of Popery. He is bound to preserve the Protestant Constitution in Church and State, in the same way that he is bound to repel foreign invasion. If he admit Papists into high offices, and into Parliament, he violates a solemn compact, and the union between him and his people is from that moment dissolved. By admitting Papists he would commit as unequivocal an outrage on the Constitution, as would be committed upon the peace of the country if twenty thousand foreign soldiers were landed in Cornwall. It is "dangerous doctrine," in our opinion to question the inherent, the ever active, and the all-powerful rights of the *whole* nation. The Commons of England have already extended the duration of Parliament from three to seven years. This was a breach of Constitutional law—it was a legal infraction of the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement; but, as the nation acquiesced in the extention, no injury was committed, because there were no complaints. But we would advise the House of Commons, not to carry the experiment further. Should they vote the extension from seven to twenty-one years, or from seven to eight years, the people would have a clear right to rise in arms, to refuse the payment of the taxes, to contravene all the laws of such a Parliament, and strive, by physical force, to restore the Constitution to its original form and the duration of Parliaments to their triennial limits. John Locke, therefore, in our opinion, is *right*, and the honourable member for Cornwall decidedly *wrong*. This is a constitutional and popular monarchy, and the sceptre is placed in the hands of the royal house of Brunswick on an express supulation that Protestant ascendancy shall be maintained inviolate. The moment a single Papist is in either House of Parliament the royal tenure is broken, and * * * *!

Globe—The logical correctness of the first of these sentences is on a par with the practical utility of the last. If there be no limits to the powers of Parliament, it is asked—why may not half the Parliament assume the power of the whole? This is a question about as wise as to ask—If a man can go at a reasonable rate on both his legs, who is to prevent one leg from running away without the other; We are very happy to see, though they have very little application to the present state of affairs, that doctrines are now supposed to be palatable to the high Tory party in England which are certainly very remote from passive obedience and non-resistance. The proposition that any infraction of which this writer calls the Constitution justifies an appeal to arms is, followed by the declaration, that—

"The moment a single Papist sits in either House of Parliament, the royal tenure is broken, and the monarchy reverts to the position in which it stood when James the Second was compelled to abdicate the throne!"

If any thing is to be gathered from this confusion of the acts proceeding from the King's single authority with those which proceed from the collective power of Parliament, it is this—that a removal of the disabilities of the Catholics, by the authority of Parliament, would justify the *whole* nation (Catholics included) in rebelling against it. This doctrine seems very alarming; but we are consoled by the reflection—which may apply to all these dissertations on the on the right of resistance—that as a nation *will* rebel when it pleases, even though it may have no right it will as certainly *not* rebel, however clear is right, when it has neither an interest nor a disposition to do so. A very sufficient security for the tranquillity of the nation is to be found in a circumstance, of which many of those who address it seem to have no idea, viz—that it has some portion of brains, and is not likely to be induced to resist a measure of plain justice and expediency. The persons who now talk so loudly of the inalienable right of resistance are the same who have exclaimed, not long since, against the supposition that the Irish Catholics, the great numerical majority, confessedly, of the Irish nation, were justified in agitating, to say nothing of rebelling by the unjust laws which pressed upon them, and to the making of which they were certainly no parties. The right, therefore of rebellion, we presume, is a privilege to be exercised not by those who are oppressed but by those who are disappointed in their wish to keep others subject to oppression.

Globe—One feather which his friends have been able to discover in Sir Robert Inglis's cap is, that he is, or has been, a Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Bedford, which, as Mr. Estcourt has filled a similar office (though, by the way, in a much more important district), is deemed a very important qualification. Indeed, it is argued from this fact, with much plausibility, that he may be qualified, from his experience, to co-operate with his colleagues in the reformation of ale-houses, when his task of opposing the pacification of Ireland shall have become absolute. It is also observed in his favour, as a fit person to represent the dignified repose of an University, that he would have been pitched upon as a candidate for the county of Beds, if it had not been discovered in time that he had no chance of being elected. But with these two strong facts in his favour, it is feared by his supporters, that the electors of a learned body may desire to be represented by a person who has given some outward signs of natural ability or acquired information. Sir R. H. Inglis, indeed, is said, though he has no pretension to the brilliant talents or learning which have been heretofore considered to establish a claim on the notice of the University, to be highly respected for his piety among the Methodists and Evengelical Churchmen. The sort of piety, however, which draws on the possessor the praise of the Methodists, is not likely to aid the cause of a candidate at Oxford; nor, certainly, can the merit of adhering to that sect be taken as an all-sufficient substitute for the other qualifications of a member for the University.

Standard—We turn from the suicidal Minister, to a gentleman of true dignity of mind, unflinching principle, and the purest personal and public virtue. Sir Robert Inglis has been known as a man of ability, accomplished taste, and extensive literary acquirement, for many years before he held a seat in the Legislature. But he has had the higher distinction of being known as a man of strict personal integrity, a zealous and faithful friend of the Church of England. He has been suddenly charged with *saintship*; but no man who—knows him could have made a charge so inconsistent with his conduct through life. If an intercourse with every man of intelligence and learning in the community; if the absence of all sectarian peculiarities in both his choice of his associates and his personal habits; and if the most resolute and constant adherence to the cause and the discipline of the Protestant Church, can be evidences of opinion, there is not in England an individual who more strictly merits the title to a friend of the Establishment than Sir Robert Inglis.

INTERFERENCE OF THE CLERGY.

Morning Chronicle.—What can be more infamous than the open resistance of an esta-

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blishment supported by the public money (for that tithes are a tax will be denied by no one) to a political measure recommended by the Ministers of the Crown to the consideration of the Legislature, on grounds connected with the tranquillity of the country? The question is not religious, but political; and clergy, allowing them to have a voice on the question, have no claim beyond that of other citizens; and their banding themselves in so open a manner, and sounding the trumpet of sedition—we might, indeed, say rebellion—endeavouring by the mob to overawe the Ministers and the Legislature, is deserving of the utmost reprehension. The question whether the interests of the State would be best promoted by the settlement of the Catholic question, or the continuance of the exclusive laws, is not one for their decision. They are the teachers of a particular religion; their being employed in the discharge of that duty no more entitles them to make the above question an affair of their body, than the agitating in Parliament a question as to the maintenance of barracks or garrisons, or the addition to or reduction of the army, would warrant the army in making the question their own, as used to be the practice in the times of the Commonwealth. This intervention of the clergy as a body in political questions—polling their flocks, including children and felons—ought to be severely animadverted on as a most abominable usurpation. Who can answer for the safety of a state, if men, paid by that state for the inculcation of religion and morals, so far forget themselves as to avail themselves of their influence in the various garrisons which they may be said to hold throughout the country, to spirit up the ignorant to oppose the Government to which they owe obedience? Thank God, a large portion of the people of England are emancipated from the influence of which we see such a bad use might be made. In all the great towns—in the manufacturing districts, where information is accessible to all, and men's minds are sharpened by frequent collision—wherever the schoolmaster has been, the attempt to organise a factious opposition to the Government has signally failed. At Sheffield, in an assembly of ten thousand people, there were not ten hands held up against the petition for concession. And this leads us to allude to the advantage produced by newspapers in liberalizing and enlightening people. It has sometimes been objected to newspapers that they have an interest in supporting popular prejudices rather than in enlightening the people, because the majority will always be opposed to innovation. But we may see, from the example of the populous town contrasted with the districts where there are no newspapers, that in the former the newspapers contribute powerfully to produce a disposition to investigate and discuss, while in the latter the prejudices of ages remain untouched.

TIMES—To the complaint of the silk-traders, now for the hundredth time repeated, that their manufacture has been ruined by Mr. Huskisson's law, the Duke of Wellington has in three words replied, that the trade has been injured—not by the law—but by the smuggler who acts in defiance of it. There is no getting over this. It is known to every journeyman weaver who ever attended a Mechanics' Institute, that the extent of any traffic will be in proportion to the profit expected from it; that the business of a smuggler being to save the duty on an article of commerce, the higher the duty the stronger will be the temptation to evade it—that, generally speaking, therefore, the highest duties produce the largest amount of smuggling; and that prohibitionst under which the penalty enjoined is a confiscation of the foreign goods, may be looked upon as a sort of duties the most oppressive of all other, and the most prolific of contraband undertakings. What, then will the public say, when they find the silk-merchant, who suffers confessedly from the smuggler, crying out for an increase of what is absurdly called "protecting" duty; or for a return to the old prohibitory system, as a cure for the oppression of the British silk manufacture? There is something inconceivably gross and revolting in such clamours. That men who once had a legal monopoly of the silk trade, however undermined in practice by the smuggler, should be furious at the abandonment of the *principle* of prohibition, and forgetful of their own losses from an illicit viloation of the laws, is consistent with every day's experience of the rapacity as well as perverseness of traders. But how ought the Legislature to act? Why adhere to the repeal of the prohibitory system—to diminish the duties and defeat the smuggler, instead of encouraging him by their increase—to perpetuate those wise improvements of the law, under which the silk-manufacture formerly, so far as broad silks were concerned, *confined* to Spitalfields, has spread itself in immense establishments, to Manchester, Macclesfield, Norwich, Essex, Paisley, Coventry, Newcastle, Somerset, Notingham Derby, Salford, Devizes, &c. We say the silk-manufacture has spread itself over England---has drawn to it an enormous capital--- has employed a vast number of industrious hands, all arising from the relaxation of the old law; and yet, what is most wonderful, deputations from one and all of the above places have just waited upon Ministers to complain of the depression of the silk trade, and to pray for the abolition of that very system of duties by which the great mass of the country manufacture was *created*. There now exists, as we have been positively informed, a sort of compact (or rather conspiracy) between the throwster and the manufactures. Each binds himself to assist the other in procuring an increased protection. "I," says the manufacturer," don't care a straw for your being protected by ever so high a duty. I am ready to pay extravagantly for your thrown skill if I am enabled to *charge* extravagantly for my manufactured article." In the mean time, this fine mechanism of protections is knocked to pieces by the smuggler, who steps in at once to bite the biters, and to relieve the consumer from their knavery, by unloading his French cargo at an insurance of fifteen or twenty per cent., in spite of the "protecting duty" of thirty. The true wisdom would be to lower the tax, instead of prating about prohibitions, and this for the common benefit of the manufactures and of the nation. A state of depression is not peculiar to the silk trade---all trades are at this moment depressed. The cotton trade, that overpowering gaint, is partially paralyzed. The silk trade of Lyons is in agonies. Has the French loom, as well as the English, and the rival of it, been injured by Mr. Huskisson's reform? If so, that same reform must have carried a somewhat curious edge. The fact is, that overtrading has produced some evil in the silk business, no less than in the cotton; and misrepresentation the most unprincipled would make the mischief greater than it has been.—THE ATLAS, MARCH 1.

THE GREAT AGITATOR—
A recent Portrait.

It was on a calm autumn evening that I had returned from a walk to the splendid seat of Lord ——, in the county of W——. I had sat down at the inn of the little village where I was sojourning, and had placed myself in the window, to while away an hour in observing the "passing events" of the place. The market was over; the people had gradually passed to their homes; the busy hum of the day was fast dying away; and a few straggling groups scattered here and there through the long wide street of the town—the only one it boasted—were almost the only persons who arrested my eye. The sun was sinking, and threw his lingering beams into the neat but ill-furnished apartment where I was sitting. To avoid the glare of his beams, I changed my position, and this gave me a more uninterrupted view of the long street above referred to, which threw its termination into the green fields of the country. Casting my eyes in this direction, I beheld a chariot and four coming towards me, enveloped in a complete cloud of dust, and the panting horses of which were urged on with tremendous rapidity. Struck with the unexpected arrival of such a vehicle in that place, I leaned out of the window to observe its destination, and beheld it still rolling hurriedly along, and sweeping round the angle of the street towards the inn with an increased violence. If my reader has been much used to travelling, he will be aware that a moment a postilion comes in sight of an inn, he is sure to call forth the mettle of his horses—perhaps to show off the blood of his cattle. This was the case at present, and a quick gallop brought the vehicle in thundering noise to the door, where, Shenstone says, is to be found "the warmest welcome." The animals were sharply checked, the door was flung open, and the occupier threw himself hurredly out.

"Bring out four horses instantly," was the command he uttered in the loud voice of haste and authority.

The inmate of the carriage was about five feet eleven and a half inches high, and wore a portly, stout, hale and a greeable appearance. His shoulders were broad, and his legs stoutly built, and, as he at that moment stood, one arm in his side pocket, the other thrust into a waistcoat, which was almost completely unbuttoned from the heat of the day, he would have made a good figure for the rapid but fine finishing pencil of Harlowe. His head was covered with a light fur cap, which partly thrown back, displayed that breadth of forehead which I have never yet seen absent from real talent. His eyes appeared to me, at that instant, to be between a light blue and a grey colour. His face was pale and sallow, as if the turmoil of business, the shade of care, and of the study of midnight had chased away the glow of health and youth. Around his mouth played a cast of sarcasm, which, to a quick eye, at once betrayed satire; and it appeared as if the lips could be easily resolved into the "risus sardonicus." His head was somewhat larger than that which a modern doctrine denominates the "medium size:" and it was well supported by a stout and well foundationed pedestal, which was based on a breast, full, round, prominent and capacious. The eye was shaded by a brow which I thought would be more congenial to sunshine than storm: and the nose was neither Grecian nor Roman, but was large enough to readily admit him, into the chosen band of that "immortal rebel."* who chose his body guard with capacious lungs and noses, as affording greater capability of undergoing toil and hardship. Altogether, he appeared to possess strong physical powers.

He was dressed in an olive-brown surtout, black trowsers, and black waistcoat. His cravat was carelessly tied, and the knot almost undone, from the heat of the day; and as he stood with his hand across his bosom, and his eyes bent on the ground, he was the very picture of a "public character," hurrying away on some important matter which required all of personal exertion and mental energy. Often as I have seen him since, I have never beheld him in so striking or picturial an attitude.

"Quick with the horses?" was his hurried ejaculation as he recovered himself from his reverie, and flung himself into his carriage. The whip was cracked, and away went the chariot with the same cloud of dust, and the same tremendous pace.

I did not see him pay any money. He did not enter the inn. He called for no refreshments, nor did he utter a word to any person around him. He seemed to be obeyed by instinct: and while I marked the chariot thundering along the street, which had all its then spectators turned on the cloud-enveloped vehicle, my curiosity was intensely excited, and I instantly descended to learn the name of the extraordinary stranger. Most *malapropos*, however, were my inquiries. Unfortunately the landlord was out; the waiter could not tell me his name; and the "hostler knew nothing whatsomever of him, except that he was in the most uncommonest hurry." A short time, however, satisfied my curiosity.

The next day brought me to the capital of the county where I was then on a visit. It was the assize time. Very fond of oratory, I went to the Court-house to hear the forensic eloquence of the "Home Circuit." I had scarcely seated myself, when the same greyish eye, broad forehead, portly figure, and a strong tone of voice, arrested my attention. He was just on the moment of addressing the jury, and I anxiously waited to hear the speech of a man who had already so strongly interested me. After looking at the judge steadily for a moment, he began his speech exactly in the following pronunciation: "My Lurrd,—Gentlemen of the Jury,"

"Who speaks?" instantly demanded I.
"Counsellor O'Connell," was the reply.
"Why he only arrived last night?"

"Late last night, and has had scarcely a moment to con over his brief, But listen."

I at once fixed my attention, As I do not write short-hand, I cannot give the detail of his speech; but his delivery I can criticise, and can here write down.

Were O'Connell addressing a mixed assembly where the lower orders predominated, I scarcely know any one who would have such a power of wielding the passions. He has a knack of speaking to a mob, which I have never heard exceeded. His manner has at times the rhodomoniade of Hunt; but he is infinitely superior, of course, to this well-known democrat in choice of language and power of expression. The same remark may apply, were I to draw any comparison between him and another well-known mob-speaker, Cobbett. Were he opposed to these two persons in any assembly of the people he would infallibly prove himself the victor. A balcony outside a high window, and a large mob beneath him, is the very spot for O'Connell. There he would be best seen, and his powers and person best observed; but were he in the House of Commons, I do not think I am incorrect when I say, that he would make little impression on the House, supposing he were heard with every prepossession in his favour. His action wants grace and suavity,—qualities so eminently fascinating in an elegant and classical speaker, but which perhaps, are overlooked in an 'orator of the people.' The motion of his body are often sharp and angular. His arms swing about ungracefully; and at times the right-hand plays slovenly with his watch-chain.

Though I shall not perhaps, find many to agree with me, yet I am free to confess that he does not appear to me to possess that very rare gift—*genuine* satire. He wants the cultivated grace of language, which his compeer, Shiel, possesses, and the brilliancy of metaphor. None is there else, however, peer or commoner, who can compete with him in the Catholic Association. His language, is often coarse, and seldom elegant. Strong, fierce, and perhaps bold, it often is; but vituperation and personality make up too much of the *material*. His voice is sometimes harsh and dissonant; and I could wish more of that round, full, mellow tone, which is essential to a good delivery, and which so captivates the ear. "The voice is the key which unlocks the heart," says Madame Roland. I believe it. Let the reader listen to the fine round voice of Lord Chief Justice Bushe, and then let him hear the sometimes grating tones of O'Connell, and he will soon perceive the difference. The voice of the latter much reminds me of the harsh thinness of Mr. J. D. Latouche's (whose *conversational* tone, by the by, is far beyond his *oratorical* one); and yet the coolness and the astuteness which the latter gentleman possesses in an argument would be no bad substitute for the headlong impetuosity and violent sarcasm in which O'Connell sometimes indulges.

As he cannot clothe his language in the same elegance as Shiel, he consequently cannot give the same insinuation to his discourses. In this respect, his contemporary has greatly the advantage. Shiel gives us the poetry of eloquence—O'Connell gives us the prose, The attempts of the latter at wit are clumsy, while the former can bring both that and metaphor to his aid, and he often uses them with much effect, O'Connell, however, can attempt humour with effect, and he has a peculiar tact in suiting this humour to the Irish people. I have not often seen a good exordium from Mr. O'Connell—an integral portion of a discourse which is extremely difficult to make; and I think his perorations want grace, point, and force, and that which the Italians would denominate "expressivo."

I shall follow him still farther.

The next place at which I heard the arch-leader of Catholicism, was at the Council-chamber in Dublin Castle, where he was employed to argue a case before the then Viceroy, Marquis Wellesley. His speech, voice, action, and eye (for nothing in oratory escapes me) are as clearly before me at present, as they were on that day; and if this should catch his eye, I would call it to his memory by saying it was one of the best *speeches* he ever made. Mr. Goulburn, who sat at the lowermost end of the table on the right of the Lord Lieutenant, was busily employed in taking notes. The person who sat next the Chief Secretary was Lord (then Mr.) Plunkett; but he merely kept his eyes fixed on the broad green cloth which spread amply before him, and, with his arms folded, scarcely moved from that position the entire time. Lord Wellesley was at the top of the table, dressed in his orders; and as he was of the same opinion in politics with the person who was speaking, he seemed to [illegible] to him with much pleasure. His words, tone of voice and action, seemed more strictly attended to than when I heard him at W——; and even his step in the anti-rooms, on passing to the chamber, was also guarded. Into that chamber he could not come in the same carried careless manner in which I have sometimes seen him fling himself into court. One day, while lounging in the latter place, I saw him rapidly fling aside the green curtain at the doorway; and as he dashed down the benches to the front of the bar, methought he would have almost strode over the thick files of lawyers, attorneys, clerks, witnesses, &c. who chanced to be in his way.

In walking through the streets, he pushes along in the same careless, democratical manner: and his stout tall figure enables him to shoulder aside the crowds that might oppose his hurried march. He seems not to recollect that the slow pace of the gentleman; on he goes, business and emancipation borne mightily on his broad shoulders; and stops not nor stays, till he gets to the Four Courts; from the Four Courts, he is then off to the Association-rooms—from the Association to the Four Courts back again—from the Courts to attend some popular assembly, or keep an appointment—from the assembly to his house to dine—then a hearty dinner and a temperate glass—business, parchments, briefs, attorneys clerks, and "unfledged lawyers" afterwards—retiring early to bed—and then, next day, behold him going through the same endless, important, and weighty routine of business again.

The setting up for Clare was the most daring, and the boldest step which this man ever took, or ever will take. Were he to live a century, he could do nothing which would show so much of daring and intrepid talent. He has been blamed for it; but the power, and the ambition, and the boldness which it has evinced, makes me admire where I am otherwise obliged to condemn. It was one of those steps that (to use the words of Voltaire) "vulgar men would term rash, but great men would call bold." Let me distinguish it from his mission to England. This last was a foolish step, but the first was an intrepid one. Men of talent forsook him in the last, but they supported and abided by him in the first. In short, the whole of Ireland was thrown into astonishment.

The last time I saw O'Connell was in St. James's Park. He had a long scroll under his arm—mayhap that which has since caused such controversy, among 'the wigs." The next time I see him will, perhaps, be in that to me most interesting spot in London, or in all England—St. Stephen's—*New Monthly Magazine*.

* Cromwell—thus called by Lord Byron.

The Council of Constance confirmed two most important Popish sentiments:—1st "Faith is not to be kept with heretics." 2d. "Out of the Church of Rome there is no salvation." Therefore, says Selden (in his *Table Talk*), Papists are not to be trusted in any Government, Protestant, Mahomedan, or Pagan and *wherever a a Ppist* lives, he has *another King at Rome*. A Priest can pardon all sins, even perjury and high treason; and a *dispensation* cancels all bonds and engagements." No faith to be kept with heretics! Then 500 oaths and promises may be swept away as easily as a spider's web.

Miscellaneous.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The site of King's College is definitively settled.—The unoccupied ground at the eastern wing of Somerset House has been assigned to it, and preparatory measures for erecting the building will be immediately commenced.

MR. FARQUHAR'S WILL.—Sir John Nicholl delivered his judgment on Wednesday, in this important case of *Colvin* v. *Fraser*, which has been before the Prerogative Court for some time. The personal property involved amounts to 500,000*l*.; the real property to 60,000*l*.s The question was, whether the deceased had destroyed a will, the duplicate of which he had left in India, as in that case, it would be inferred that the deceased intended to die intestate, no will being found, There were persons, namely—Mr. Frazer and Lady de la Poule (the children of Mr. Farquhar's sister), Mr. G. and W. Mortimer, Mrs. Lumley, Mrs. Aikins, and Mrs. Tressaland—who were entitled to the estate, in the event of the deceased dying intestate. The Court pronounced that Mr. Farquhar destroyed the will himself.

The Marquis of Douro, the eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, was on Friday elected Member of Parliament for Aldborough, in Suffolk,

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